FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

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AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister Comments on Upcoming Islamic Meeting C 1
Kabul Reports 1980 Socioeconomic Plan C 2
Kabul Reports on 1980 Afghan State Budget C 3
Council of Ministers Announces New Appointments C 3
Keshtmand, Wakil Attend State Bank Meeting 13 May C 4
Red Crescent Distributes Food in Kabul District, Bamian C 4
AFP: Rebels Call for 'Loya Jirga' Convention in Peshawar C 5

INDIA

Indo-Yugoslav Nonalignment Symposium Begins 14 May E 1
Libyans Convert Delhi Embassy Into People's Bureau E 1
Gandhi Comments on Foreign Policy, Janata Legacy E 1
Developments Concerning Unrest in Northeastern States E 1
U.S. Ambassador Visit Denied [ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA 8 May] E 1
Delhi Report on Assam E 2
Army in Manipur E 3
Tripura Will Not Accept Refugees E 3
Exiled Dalai Lama Planning Visit to China E 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

MALDIVES

Minister Rules Out Foreign Link in Coup Attempt G 1

NEPAL

Partyless System Wins in National Referendum G 1
King Birendra on Results G 1
Prime Minister Remarks G 2

SRI LANKA

Mrs Bandaranaike Withdraws From Presidential Commission G 2

IRAN

Developments in Relations With U.S., Hostages I 1
Bani-Sadr EEC Request I 1
Telegram to European Parliament I 1
Journalist in Prison I 2
Military Equipment Displayed I 3
Election Results of 13 Constituencies Reported I 3
Bani-Sadr Issues Statement on Khalkhali's Duties I 3

Revolution Guards Chief Reports Security Council Session I 4
Revolution Council Discusses Prisons, Foreign Journalists I 4
Cleric Criticizes Bani-Sadr for Pursuing 'Mosaddeq's Policy' I 5
Qotbzadeh: Revolution Council To Discuss Arms Purchases I 7
[ETTELA'AT 8 May]
Oil Minister Mo'infar Summarizes Outcome of OPEC Meeting I 8
Envoy to USSR Tells KEYHAN: No Threat From Soviets [7 May] I 9
Mengistu Message to Bani-Sadr Condemns U.S. Imperialism I 10
Libyan-Yemeni Communique Acknowledges Support for Iran I 11
Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces I 11
Governor Tours Yaqut I 11
Saveh Requests Investigation I 11
Sanandaj Army Appeal I 12
Army Issues Warning I 12
'Vigilance' Requested in Abadan I 12
Investigation of Fars Housing I 13
Sanandaj Army Statement I 13
Army Request to Urumiyeh I 14
Guards, Army Control Sanandaj I 14
Developments Concerning Relations With Iraq I 15
Deportees Cable Arab League I 15
Planes Violate Airspace I 15
Nobari Meets Romanian, Austrian Representatives I 15
Oil Production Put at 2 Million Barrels Daily I 15
Bandar 'Abbas Gas Project Reaches Production Stage I 16
NVOI Commentaries Discuss Domestic, International Situation I 16

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC MEETING

LD131704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Shah Mohammad Dost, has given an interview to a BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent concerning the proposed 11th meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries: [read by announcer]

[Question] Explanations were given recently in a DRA Government statement regarding the convening of the 11th meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers and the DRA Government's position in this respect. What is your view of this meeting?

[Answer] Basically, the meetings of the Islamic Conference Organization are convened in order to diagnose and publicize, in addition to the political, economic and cultural matters which relate to the Islamic world, those difficult and urgent issues and obstacles which face the Islamic countries, and to seek ways for the solution of such issues that the Islamic countries are facing which are as follows: The Middle East issue, the Palestinian issue, the (?fate) of the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries, expecially its blatant aggression and interference in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

World imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and its cohorts and China, is struggling to insure that a discussion of the so-called Afghanistan issue is held by the 11th meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers. This matter is totally unjustified and is contrary to the unity and (?solidarity) of the Islamic world. As we have clearly said before, we regard discussion of the so-called Afghanistan issue as open interference in our internal affairs. The participants of the meeting should turn their attention to those issues which can unite the world Muslims and bring harmony among them.

I have spoken on the relevant principled questions on various occasions in the past. Islamic countries should declare their solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and give adequate support to that independent government. They should support the struggle of the noble Iranian people against the threats and pressure of international imperialism, which is led by U.S. imperialism. By threatening the national independence, territorial integrity and the right to national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Washington is presenting a dangerous example of interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic countries.

The members of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic countries should raise their voices against the stationing of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, and rise in struggle against the U.S. economic blockade, which is being used as a weapon against independent countries. The Islamic conference should strongly denounce the disgraceful Camp David agreement which has inflicted a severe blow on the Arab and Islamic world, and the consequences that resulted from this agreement and extend unreserved support for the revival of the rights of the struggling Palestinian people.

KABUL REPORTS ON 1980 SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD132134 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] The DRA socioeconomic development plan, which has been considered and ratified by the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers, received final approval at the Revolutionary Council Presidium meeting on 12 May. As was pointed out in an earlier report, Soltan 'Al[illegible] Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committe[illegible] Politburo, vice president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and minister of planning, had presented a report to the Council of Ministers on the socioeconomic development plan for 1980. We now present to our dear listeners this report together with the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers concerning the DRA socioeconomic development plan for 1980:

Planning in Afghanistan has a relatively long history over 20 years, although the objective conditions for comprehensive economic planning in our society have not been entirely favorable so far. After the victory of the national, democratic, anti-feudalist and anti-imperialist Sawr Revolution, better conditions and possibilities came about for the growth and expansion of economic planning in the country. Necessary measures were adopted in order to utilize these possibilities and the new conditions for a scientifically organized 5-year plan.

After the victory of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, in view of past shortcomings and the country's objective conditions based on the main aims of the social and economic development in the DRA, measures were adopted to prepare a 1-year plan for 1980, which has now been ratified and is ready for implementation.

The GNP in the 1980 plan will exceed the GNP of 1979 by over 9 billion afghanis, or 6.5 percent. This will make it possible to increase resources from the viewpoint of commodity exports. Special attention has been given in the current plan to the development of agriculture. The general volume of agricultural produce will increase by 4.4 percent compared with 1979, and by 6.9 percent compared with 1978. These figures are realistic and will be realized through the adoption of certain measures including a proposed increase in the purchase price of cotton and beetroots, a reduction in the price of chemical fertilisers and agricultural equipment and the implementation of a series of administrative measures and better organization of the plan for agricultural development.

The plan for agricultural development envisions the strengthening of the production infrastructure of the state sector, which will take place through the establishment of state farms. Agricultural cooperatives will also be developed and their number will reach 2,5[illegible] units. As a result of the implementation of irrigation works, 2,000 hectares of new land will be utilized, and the irrigation situation will be improved in the existing 15,000 hectares of land. Mechanization of agriculture is of great importance for the development of agriculture in Afghanistan. The establishment of four tractor station units will play an important role in this respect.

In 1980 it is predicted that wheat production will reach 2.9 million tons, cotton 150,000 tons and beetroots 100,000 tons.

The general volume of industrial products will considerably increase and will reach 35 billion afghanis, an increase of 11.6 percent.

KABUL REPORTS ON 1980 AFGHAN STATE BUDGET

LD140130 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Glorious Sawr Revolution Is Forging Ahead Toward the Achievement of Its Objectives"]

[Summary] Extensive planning is going on and useful measures are adopted in an attempt to improve the lot of people all over the country. "The state budget for 1980, as proposed by the Council of Ministers and endorsed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo and approved by the Revolutionary Council, amounts to 33.76 billion afghanis. This represents an increase in the state revenue and expenditures as well. The budget of this size, which is unprecedented as compared with those in the past years, is indicative of the large and ambitious programs undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] in the different walks of lives of the people living in this country.

"The increased revenues expected to be collected come from the considerable increases in the earnings of natural gas, which is being exported to the Soviet Union. Large financial aid will be extended by the friendly socialist countries in the form of consumer goods, loans, credits and grant-in-aid commodities. And in the aid extended to the DRA the share of the Soviet Union is great and remarkable.

"On the expenditure side, the increase has meant that the PDPA and the Government of the DRA carry extensive activities to serve the cause of socioeconomic development of the country, with a view to raise people's standards of living to the extent possible under the prevailing circumstances.

"According to the socioeconomic development plan undertaken by the Goverment of the DRA for 1980, priority is given to the development of important economic (?keys) such as power generation, industry, agriculture, communications and transport. With the large development projects undertaken by the Government of the DRA in different fields of socioeconomic development, with the help and support of the friendly countries, many job opportunities will be created for our people and thus the level of employment will be (?promoted) helping our compatriots to improve their lot and (?work hard to build) their homeland.

The achievement of all targets set by the development plan depends to a great extent on maintaining peace and security throughout the country. We have to mention with regret that the enemies of the revolution have always been trying to create obstacles against the development efforts of the PDPA and Afghan Government, but we are sure that this will not stop the struggle of the party and government in serving the interests of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

LD131938 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers has reported that the following appointments proposed by the relevant ministries have been ratified by the Council of Ministers and approved by the president of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister:

Ministry of Finance: Dr Mehraboddin as the first deputy minister; Fazl Haq Khaleqyar, as the second deputy minister; Nasir Ahmad as the director of revenues; Mohammad Anwar Sarwari as the director of the nationalized properties; Mohammad Na'im 'Askaryar as the director of treasury; Dr 'Abdllbaqi Samandari as the director of budget; Zir Gol as the auditor general; Rajab 'Ali Yaganah as the director of the duty stamps printing house; Mohammad Hakim as the director of the hotels enterprise; Shah Mahmud as the director of the pensions fund; Mohammad Yosof (Din) as the director of the Afghan [words indistinct]; Gholam Hasan [word indistinct] as the governor of the Afghanistan central bank; Fayz Mohammad as the director of the mortgage and construction bank; Associate Professor Mohammad Akram Khalil as the governor of the national bank; and Gholam Mohammad Yilaqi as the director of the exports promotion bank.

Ministry of Water and Power: Engineer Mohammad (Taher) as the deputy minister for power affairs; and Engineer 'Abdossatar (Shaker) as the director of Kabul electricity. Of the total of 34 appointments, 14 are party members and 20 are non-party members.

KESHTMAND, WAKIL ATTEND STATE BANK MEETING 13 MAY

LD131856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The supreme council of the state bank of Afghanistan held a meeting today with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning. The meeting was chaired by Finance Minister 'Abdol Wakil. In this meeting, in which the ministers of commerce, mines and industries and agriculture also took part, there was an all-round discussion of bank policies, and the necessary explanations were given by the bank's executive committee.

The organization and budget of the Afghan bank for 1980-81 was approved and ratified after some modifications. The symbol of the Afghan bank, which will be used on bank-notes and other banking documents instead of the state symbol, was confirmed and approved. Instructions were given to the Afghan bank to take necessary measures in introducing and publicizing the bank symbol through the radio, television and newspapers.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand gave valuable instructions to the bank executive committee regarding the improvement of the banking system on the country and the role of the central bank, and on useful measures which can be adopted in the future. The supreme council instructed the bank executive committee to prepare a detailed and comprehensive report concerning the financial and material condition of the country for submission to the supreme council.

RED CRESCENT DISTRIBUTES FOOD IN KABUL DISTRICT, BAMIAN

LD132124 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] As part of the distribution of necessary foodstuffs to the deserving people of the country by the Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan, the distribution of foodstuffs began in the Seyyedabad district of Kabul today. A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said: 40 tons of wheats and 5 tons of fat will be distributed to the deserving people of that district, a quantity of which was distributed under the supervision of an authorized committee today.

According to another report, 2,976 kg of wheats and 448 kg of fat were distributed yesterday to 224 deserving inhabitants of the subdistrict of Shebar of Bamian Province. The distribution of foodstuffs will continue in the center, districts and subdistricts of Bamian Province.

AFP: REBELS CALL FOR 'LOYA JIRGA' CONVENTION IN PESHAWAR

BK140648 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--The Afghan rebels have called for a national convention of representatives of 28 Afghanistan provinces and numerous tribes to form a united front against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime, according to reports in New Delhi today.

Over 1000 representatives are expected to take part in the "Loya Jirga" convention, to be held in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar sometime this week. The convention will constitute a national council (parliament) with two representatives from each province and each tribe. A former judge of Afghanistan, now a refugee in Pakistan, will preside the reports said.

Convening the "Loya Jirga" is of special significance to Afghans, as it is called only when a matter of grave national importance is to be discussed. The importance of the "Loya Jirga" can be judged from the fact that in this century only five such conventions were called. The present one will be the sixth. (Afghan President Babrak Karmal had also announced a similar "Loya Jirga" to confirm the communist constitution proposed by his government, but has been unable to hold it so far.)

At least 35 former members of the Afghan parliament and at least three former senators are likely to figure in the council. The six main rebels groups now engaged in the resistance to the Russians will be offered seven seats each, in addition to representation they might be able to muster otherwise, the reports said.

Diplomatic sources here attach great importance to the unity efforts on the eve of opening of the Islamic conference in Islamabad Saturday. The rebel groups, which have so far acted independently and often at cross purposes, have come to understand the importance of joining hands if the resistance is to (?be) taken seriously by the outside world and if the possibility of substantial aid from the Gulf and other Islamic countries is to materialize. These countries have so far been reluctant to give purposeful assistance to the resistance fearing that the aid would be consumed by internecine feuding among the groups.

Should the efforts for unity succeed, the rebels would like to take the next logical step of forming a government-in-exile, the reports said. This would have to be done on Pakistani soil and this will create problems for Pakistani President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq. General Ziaul Haq has so far done nothing to directly provoke the Soviets.

The Russians will apparently look at any Pakistani acquiescence of the existence of an Afghan government-in-exile on Pakistani soil as an affront. In the circumstances the Pakistanis will have to take all the consequences into consideration before letting a rebel Afghan government be formed in their country, the reports analyzed.

Another important factor that General Ziaul Haq must contend with is the growing communist backed sabotage in Pakistan. The saboteurs have already destroyed (?two) police stations near Peshawar, claiming 17 lives. In another incident, the headquarters of the Jam'iat-e-Eslami, one of the Afghan rebel groups operating from Peshawar, was blown up causing the loss of 13 lives, the reports said.

General Haq will also have to consider the growing dissent in the country on interfering in Afghan's internal affairs. Both Mrs Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Miss Benazir Bhutto have gone on record asking General Haq not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

INDO-YUGOSLAV NONALIGNMENT SYMPOSIUM BEGINS 14 MAY

BK140802 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said no force other than the nonaligned movement is capable of taking initiative in bringing about disarmament and world peace. He was inaugurating an Indo-Yugoslav symposium on nonalignment in New Delhi today.

Narasimha Rao expressed his concern that the world today is witnessing the beginning of a return to the cold war and renewed big power confrontation. Referring to the developments in west Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, South Africa and Namibia, Rao said the nonaligned countries have a tangible and (?imperative) stake in the peaceful resolution of these problems.

LIBYANS CONVERT DELHI EMBASSY INTO PEOPLE'S BUREAU

BK131245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Libyan nationals in India today took over their country's embassy in New Delhi. This is in pursuance of a call given by their leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that embassies abroad should be taken over by the Libyan nationals and declare them to be people's bureaus. Following this call eight missions abroad were taken over by what is called popular committees last September. Yesterday Libyan nationals took over the embassies in East Berlin, Belgrade, Prague, Ankara and Berne.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY, JANATA LEGACY

BK130419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the balanced attitude in India's foreign policy has restored the country's respect and prestige in the comity of nations.

Addressing a public meeting in Madras last night, she said the 3-year rule of the Janata government has created many setbacks including India's relations with her neighbors. Mrs Gandhi said that her government is making all efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the people. She said that during her previous regime, many useful schemes were launched to uplift the poor. Instead of solving the problems of the people, the Janata leaders were busy fighting among themselves, which led to the deterioration of law and order. There were atrocities on harijans, increases in communal riots and no safety for women.

The prime minister said that the situation in the northeastern region is a sequel to the agitation of students that began several months before the Lok Sabha elections. She said it is the duty of the government to protect the interests of the minorities in the region.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

U.S. Ambassador Visit Denied

BK131556 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 8 May 80 p 1

[By political correspondent]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Goheen has had to cancel a visit to Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim because, at the last moment, the Government of India registered an objection. Goheen's itinerary was finalized and was also officially announced. As a formality the U.S. Embassy informed the Indian Ministry of External Affairs about the trip; the ministry replied that it would not be desirable for Goheen to visit the region at this time.

Today, Thursday, Goheen was supposed to be in Darjeeling--his room had been reserved at a hotel.

USICA--the information agency of the U.S. Government--had convened a seminar in Darjeeling to discuss rural development work, and Goheen was to have taken part. An announcement was also made to this effect. Referring to this announcement, the U.S. Embassy once again requested the Indian External Affairs Ministry to withdraw its objection, but it did not work. The ministry sent the same reply: We believe that under the present situation Goheen should not visit that region.

Thus, the site of the Darjeeling seminar had to be changed. It is now being held at the airport hotel in Calcutta, but it is not yet clear whether Goheen will take part. The Government of India's objection has made the American Embassy, particularly Goheen, very unhappy.

The trip by Parkins, head of the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta, who was to have accompanied Goheen on his north Bengal and Sikkim trip, has also been canceled. It should be mentioned here that a few months ago India's Home Minister Zail Singh spoke of the involvement of U.S. intelligence in the Assam trouble and in this connection also took the name of an employee of the U.S. Consulate in Calcutta. The pro-Soviet newspapers marked this employee as a CIA man. He is still in Calcutta, but will shortly be transferred elsewhere.

Sometime back the Hare Krishna sect opened one of its centers in Gauhati. The central government does not like this sect and is unhappy about it opening a branch there. The center also does not want any American to visit the northeastern region of India at present.

Delhi Report on Assam

BK131623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Leaders of seven political parties in Assam have appealed to the sponsors of the agitation to withdraw the blockade and picketing and the reported measures to identify foreign nationals by themselves. They said this is necessary for creating a congenial climate for a negotiated solution of the problem on the foreign nationals. They have also asked the government to revoke what they called strong measures. They urged the prime minister to take the initiative in starting a dialogue.

The appeal was signed by Mr Golap Borbora, Janata; Mr Sharad Chandra Sinha, Congress-U--both former ministers--Mr Nandeswar Talukdar, Communist Party of India-Marxist; Mr Pramod Gogoi, Communist Party of India; Mr Baneswar Saikia, Revolutionary Communist Party of India; Mr Ajit Bhattacharyya, Socialist Unity Center of India; Mr Paresh Baruah, Revolutionary Socialist Party.

However, the student leaders denounced the appeal made by the seven political parties for calling off the agitation. They said they did not need the help of mediators and reiterated their desire to talk with the central leaders.

Meanwhile, processions and public meetings were organized in Assam today to protest against the steps taken by the government to deal with the agitation. In Gauhati, the processions ended in a meeting which was addressed by the student leaders. Business in Gauhati and elsewhere was normal and offices and bazaars functioned as usual.

Addressing a news conference at Coimbatore this evening, the prime minister said the foreign nationals issue in Assam will be solved soon. Referring to the criticism that the center has failed to solve the issue, Mrs Gandhi said it was there for the past 9 months and some of the opposition parties themselves are responsible for creating and aggravating the present situation in the state.

Mrs Gandhi said a strong center is essential for fast growth of all parts of the country and has to be strong enough to assist state governments in times of distress.

Regarding the demand for increased state autonomy, the prime minister said the states are already having enough powers and the center does not want to infringe on these powers.

Army in Manipur

BK131243 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The Manipur government has decided to hand over to the army the task of dealing with the outlawed insurgents in the state. Chief Minister Dorendra Singh told the All-India Radio Imphal correspondent that the army's role will be confined to curbing the growing insurgency in the state. Normal law and order will be handled by the state government. The army will begin its operation soon.

Tripura Will Not Accept Refugees

BK140332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborti has said that it will not be possible for his government to accommodate persons who are displaced from Assam and Manipur because of the current agitation on foreign nationals issue there. He told newsmen in Agartala that all entry points in Tripura will be watched and those who are not residents of the state will be sent to relief camps specially set up for this purpose.

On the other hand, West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu has called for a nationwide protest against what he called the secessionist movement in Assam. He told newsmen in Calcutta that the prevention of the flow of oil from Assam is nothing but a movement which threatens the integrity of the country. It should be countered by all patriotic people all over the country, he added.

Meanwhile, the West Bengal unit of the Congress-U has urged the leaders of the Assam agitation to call off their movement forthwith. The executive committee of the pradesh [state] Congress-U which met in Calcutta yesterday has passed a resolution to this effect.

EXILED DALAI LAMA PLANNING VISIT TO CHINA

BK130930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 13 May 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 May (AFP)--The temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans, the dalai lama has admitted for the first time that he had received "definitely positive reports" on the conditions prevailing in his Chinese-controlled homeland. The 44-year-old Tibetan god-king now plans to visit Beijing and Lhasa late this year or early next year and says that a dialogue with the new Chinese leadership "is possible," the Indian news agency UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA] reported today.

"Something positive has definitely been happening in the past 2 years towards a solution of the Tibetan issue," the dalai lama told UNI in Dharamsala, north India, from where he runs his Tibetan government in exile that he set up 3 years after he fled his homeland in 1959.

The dalai lama, who now calls China a "great country" and advocates a rapprochement with the new Chinese leadership, told a UNI interviewer that indications from China for his visit and a possible return have so far been "encouraging, though not definite.... The situation at this moment is delicate and complicated and I would rather not talk about it.... We have many factors to consider," UNI quoted the living Buddhist deity as saying.

After 18 years of stalemate and bitter relations, the Tibetan issue came into sharp focus in May 1978 when the dalai lama announced that he would give up the demand for a free Tibet and may himself return, if he was convinced that the majority of the Tibetans were happy under the Chinese rule. Encouraged by the practical stand of the dalai lama, the Chinese started sending feelers, and last year managed to establish contact with the dalai lama through his brothers. Consequently a five-member Tibetan delegation led by the dalai lama's brother Lobsang Samten visited Tibet for 3 months beginning August 2 and returned to India on December 21.

The second delegation representing Tibetan refugees from India, Switzerland, the United States, Japan and Britain left for Tibet on May 1 to report back on the conditions in their homeland. A third and fourth delegation representing teachers and Buddhist lamas have already been cleared by the Chinese and informed sources said that the third delegation will leave later this month.

The dalai lama praised the Chinese for the treatment meted out to the first delegation and told UNI "the Chinese attitude towards the first delegation was quite reasonable and sincere.... It was allowed to have a proper look inside Tibet." The admission by the dalai lama now sets at rest the controversy about the situation in Tibet. There were contradicting reports about the conditions. One report had spoken of food scarcity and Tibetans being harrassed by the Chinese and another quoting the delegation had said that Tibet had made tremendous progress under the Chinese rule.

The dalai lama told UNI that his "main point of difference with the Chinese" was "reading of the Tibetan problem.... The Chinese attitude is becoming soft and so from my side, I do not want to make too much of criticism....Now with the Chinese trying to correct past mistakes, it is better for us to wait and see rather than criticise. At the moment we are making contacts (with the Chinese). The time has not yet come to discuss on the subjects we would like to discuss," the dalai lama said.

Question: "Do you think you have the entire exile community's support in these moves?"

Dalai lama: "Yes there are different views.... It is very helpful to have different opinions to come to right decisions."

Question: "Some Tibetans seem to believe that liaising with the Chinese amounts to a sellout of the Tibetan cause. Comment."

Dalai lama: "Some Tibetans hold quite radical views.... This is a case of judgement being passed too early."

Question: "Have the Chinese asked for a meeting with you through your delegation?"

Dalai lama: "No comment."

Question: "What are the points on which you would like a discussion with the Chinese?"

Dalai lama: "It is not yet time to discuss this."

Question: "If the Chinese do not agree to your condition for an internationally supervised plebiscite in Tibet, would you break off the diplomatic efforts now underway?"

Dalai lama: "No comment."

Question: "Former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath said after touring Tibet and Beijing that the Chinese might welcome you to be a religious head, but no political power.... Do you think that this really represents the Chinese stand?"

Dalai lama: "I think he (Heath) is not well acquainted with the Tibetan problem and so his remarks may not represent the true picture."

MALDIVES

OW132344 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Colombo, May 15 (AFP)--No foreign power was involved in the recent abortive coup in the Indian Ocean Republic of Maldives, Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel said here today. Stopping in the Sri Lankan capital on his way home from an east Asian tour, Mr Jameel said investigations had shown that former President Amir Ibrahim Nasir--now in exile in Singapore--and his brother-in-law Ahmed Naseen, a deputy minister under Mr Nasir, had masterminded the coup.

The foreign minister explained that Mr Nasir, in jail in Maldives, had hired the nine European mercenaries who attempted to kill President Maumoon Abdul Gayom and overthrow his government, adding that two of these mercenaries returned to Maldives last weekend at the invitation of the Maldivian Government and were now giving details of the conspiracy. After a meeting today with the Sri Lankan deputy police inspector-general heading a team assisting Maldivian authorities in investigating the Colombo link in the plot, Mr Jameel said his government would publish an official report on the coup next week.

NEPAL

PARTYLESS SYSTEM WINS IN NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK140402 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In Nepal, the referendum has gone in favor of retaining the partyless panchayat system with timely reforms. Results of the referendum were announced by chairman of the country's National Election Commission Bhagwati Prasad Singh over radio Nepal a short while ago. Over 2,435,000 votes went in favor or the partyless panchayat system, while the multiparty system secured over 2 million.

The referendum was held all over Nepal on the 2nd of this month. Over 4.8 million voters of an electorate of over 7.1 million exercised their franchise. Over 300,072 votes were declared invalid. In the referendum, the electorate was put the choice either to vote in favor of retention of the panchayat system or go in for a multi-party system of government.

King Birendra on Results

BK140722 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 14 May 80

[By Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, May 14 (AFP)--Nepal's King Birendra today pledged changes in the country's constitution following the outcome of the May 2 national referendum in favor of the non-party panchayat system of government.

"I want the entire Nepalese people to accept the popular mandate to perpetuate the partyless panchayat system as our own verdict in the belief that the will of the people should constitute the main basis in deciding the policy for Nepal," he said.

King Birendra warned at the same time that "no-one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and the mandate of our people. An attitude of insolence, anarchy or violence goes against the very principles of democracy and peace." He said the Nepalese people would not "sit back as silent spectators" if some elements tried to create problems and hinder the peaceful evolution of democracy.

The king said that the political parties which rallied for the return of a multi-party democratic system in Nepal would also be "treated with respect. We should encourage a climate of opinion where an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for or against a principle with respect and decency," he said. He appealed to the people of Nepal to join "into a single stream"--an appeal observers said was directed mainly at multi-party supporters. They should set aside their grudges and unite in a common cause to bring peace and progress in Nepal, he said. "The will of the people as expressed through the referendum is inviolable and they must honour it," King Birendra said.

The referendum had shown that the people of Nepal were resolved to continue with timely reforms under the system of the partyless panchayat democracy instituted by King Mahendra nearly two decades ago. The situation in Nepal after the outcome of the referendum was made known appeared to be quiet, but riot police with batons and rifles were seen patrolling the streets of Katmandu.

Prime Minister Remarks

OW132342 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Katmandu, May 13 (AFP)--With results yet to come from two districts in Nepal's referendum, the non-party panchayat group has bagged a total of 459,000 more votes than its rival multi-party camp, official sources said today. As results from the Chitaun and Gulmi districts were awaited, the official announcement of the result of the referendum on Nepal's future form of government held on May 2 last was expected to be made only by noon tomorrow. Results have been declared in the remaining 73 districts.

Commenting on the reported victory of the panchayat camp in the referendum, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa told journalists that he would not consider it "either a victory or loss of any party. The people have given their verdict about the future political system they prefer through the ballots," Mr Thapa added. "The panchayat system should be reformed as per the December 16 announcement of King Birendra," Premier Thapa continued. "I would earnestly appeal to all leaders of different shades of political opinion, including Mr B.P. Koirala (top figure in the banned Nepali Congress), to join the mainstream of the panchayat system and lend a helping hand to the country's progress and prosperity". Asked if the Nepalese Government would take action over sharp criticism levelled by the multi-party camp against panchayat leaders before the referendum, Prime Minister Thapa said: "We wouldn't take any action against anybody and they are free."

SRI LANKA

MRS BANDARANAIKE WITHDRAWS FROM PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

BK081136 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, former prime minister and presently member of parliament for Attanagalla, appeared before the special presidential commission yesterday and stated that she was withdrawing from further participation. The reason for her withdrawal, she stated, was that she did not honestly believe that it will be possible for her to have a fair trial and a fair opportunity of exonerating herself. There were a total of 10 charges made against her. Mrs Bandaranaike said that her position with regard to these charges was that if she had contravened any law in the country she should have been charged before the regular court of the land. She concluded by saying that having regard to all these (?matters), she had reasonable grounds to believe that her participation in the proceeding of this commission will serve no useful purpose. The commission thereafter adjourned until the 20th of this month.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr EEC Request

PA131356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1256 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Rome, 13 May (EFE)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the Italian ambassador in Tehran that the holding of the 50 U.S. hostages "weighs on my heart and my desk like an enormous stone."

The Iranian president asked Ambassador Tamagnini, the representative of the country which at this time is president of the EEC, for "understanding and patience for mutual benefit."

In commenting on the meeting today, the Rome newspaper LA STAMPA said that "Bani-Sadr is more determined than ever to resolve the problem of the hostages and to do so within the shortest possible time."

The paper adds that the Iranian president's appeal to the Italian ambassador in Tehran was made on the eve of the meeting of EEC foreign ministers, scheduled for 17 May, in which the topic of European sanctions against Iran will be discussed.

LA REPUBLICA, a socialist morning paper issued in Rome, today published an interview with Iranian foreign minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who said that "our relations with the Kremlin are blocked by the issue of Afghanistan." He added: "We want the Soviet troops to be withdrawn from Afghanistan."

Finally, the Iranian minister said that Europe has only one path in the future: "Not to follow the North Americans."

Telegram to European Parliament

LD131409 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 10 May 80 p 7

[Laurent Sauerwein dispatch: "Bani-Sadr Telegram to European Parliament"]

[Text] Brussels, 9 May--Iranian President Bani-Sadr has recently sent a telegram to European Parliament President Mrs Veil in which he emphasizes that the sanctions against Iran on which the EEC has decided are "regrettable," especially since they were adopted after the American military operation and are bound to "aggravate the crisis between Iran and the United States."

The Iranian president therefore invites the European Parliament to send a delegation to Iran "to see for itself what the situation is really like, observe the Iranian Revolution's achievements and tangible signs of American intervention in Iran and participate in a meeting which will be held in Tehran 10-12 May." The European Parliament bureau, whose special convening the communist group has requested, was to consider the Iranian president's invitation in Luxembourg on Friday.

Prevented from participating in this meeting because of previous engagements, European Parliament Deputy President Danielle de March (PCF) has sent a telegram to Mrs Veil in which she deplores the EEC decision to adopt economic and diplomatic sanctions and states that she "fully supports the idea of sending a delegation representing all groups in the European Parliament to Tehran on the dates proposed by the Iranian president."

A favorable response to President Bani-Sadr's invitation would make it possible to "envisage a well conceived humanitarian action in favor of the hostages," Danielle de March explains, adding that "it is necessary to take advantage of any opportunity for a solution which would insure detente and peace."

Referring in his telegram to Mrs Veil to the recent American military operation, President Bani-Sadr wrote among other things: "This act of aggression and American policy in general toward Iran since the downfall of the shah's regime clearly show that the U.S. objective was not to free the hostages and that this intervention was part of a broader plan aimed at depriving the Iranian people of national sovereignty."

"We would like," President Bani-Sadr concludes, "to establish good relations with the European countries which act independently of the United States, and we believe that an independent European policy can only be beneficial to mankind."

Journalist in Prison

WA131215 London REUTER in English 1027 GMT 13 May 80

[By Paul Taylor]

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 13, REUTER--An American woman arrested eight days ago, whose whereabouts have been kept secret despite numerous diplomatic inquiries, is being held at Tehran's Evin Prison, Revolutionary Prosecutor Ayatollah 'Ali Ghodussi said today.

Informed sources said Cynthia B. Dwyer, a freelance journalist from Buffalo, New York, was transferred to the jail two days ago after being interrogated for five days at the Eshratabad Army Barracks in central Tehran, now used by a local revolutionary committee.

Ayatollah Ghodussi said in an interview that he had asked the Foreign Ministry not to disclose where she was while investigations were proceeding.

"If a person has been arrested in connection with plots or destruction, is it correct to disclose it and in this way make it impossible to follow and apprehend other people involved?" the revolutionary prosecutor general said.

Ayatollah Ghodussi gave no further indication of the allegations against Mrs Dwyer, picked up on May 5 at the Tehran Hilton hotel by Revolutionary Guards.

He did not indicate how long she would remain in detention or whether the authorities were planning to put her on trial.

A Swiss embassy spokesman, informed of Ayatollah Ghodussi's remarks, said: "We shall continue to press for our consular right to visit Mrs Dwyer and to give her any assistance she may need."

The Ministry of National Guidance, Iran's press and propaganda body, has confirmed that she was properly accredited and carried a valid press card. She was said to be planning to write travel articles for a Buffalo publication called the HUMANIST.

Ayatollah Ghodussi said at another point that her arrest was justified by "the sensitive condition of the country at the present time."

Military Equipment Displayed

LD131930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1723 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, some of the military and combat equipment left behind by the U.S. invaders while landing in the Tabas region has been put on display in the municipal gardens in Mashhad next to the building where some of the U.S. spies are being kept.

These items include a number of (?fast) motorcycles, a number of weapons of different calibers, a large number of bullets, bulletproof vests, flashlights, infrared binoculars and one U.S. military jeep. These were seized by the Islamic Guards Corps and put on display and visited by groups of people of Mashhad.

The exhibition will continue this Sunday.

ELECTION RESULTS OF 13 CONSTITUENCIES REPORTED

LD131028 Tehran PARS in English 0751 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--In the past 24 hours the votes in 13 constituencies have been counted and the following candidates have been officially named as having obtained the necessary majorities:

Candidate	City	Votes
Ardalan Fallah Hojat Ansari	Lahijan	20,879
Abbas 'Ali Nateq Nouri	Nur	29,273
Seyyed Mohammad Milani Hosseini	Tabriz	29,307
Mohammad 'Ali Nejad Sarkhani	Tabriz	127,160
Seyyed Hossein Pour Mir-Ghaffari	Tabriz	116,596
Mohammad Hossein Chehrgani Anzabi	Tabriz	115,975
Mohammad 'Ali Sobhanollahi	Tabriz	108,892
Qorbanali Dari	Ardal	12,213
Mohammad Hosseinian	Rud Sar	21,946
Mohammad Savad Raja'yan	Zanjan	30,088
'Ali Akbar Dehqan	Torbat-e Jam	24,599
Mohammad Taqi Motahhari Farimani	Fariman	27,305
Mohammad Reza Amin Nazeri	Astaneh	8,748
Mirza Hasan Yusefi	Tutkabon	31,713
Mohsen Rohani	Khodabande	21,250
Qohraman Rahmani	Takestan	23,149
Shahab Mahmudi Sartangi	Borujen	28,028
Parviz Malekpur	Zoroastrian	3,680

BANI-SADR ISSUES STATEMENT ON KHALKHALI'S DUTIES

LD131132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, a statement was issued today by President Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr with regard to the scope of the duties of Mr Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali as follows:

In light of inquiries made to the president by the country's prosecutor general and the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution regarding the scope of the duties of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali in connection with a recent mission, this is to inform those concerned that he has no judicial authority and that, in principle, the president is not empowered to assign judicial authority. Thus, his mission is confined to executive supervision in matters relating to smuggling, investigating and pursuing and completing the relevant file and submitting it to the competent judicial authorities.

REVOLUTION GUARDS CHIEF REPORTS SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

LD132048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the National Security Council tonight held a session at the Prime Ministry office under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. During the session the country's various problems were discussed:

'Abbas (Birjizani), commander in chief of the Corps of the Revolution Guards, made the following statement in an interview with reporters at the conclusion of this session regarding the situation in Kordestan: The situation in that province is improving. Concerning the issues raised during the National Security Council session, he said: During this session the discussion included the problems of Kordestan and decisions were made in that connection. Regarding the cities in Kordestan which are now under the control of the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the army, the commander in chief of the Corps of the Revolution Guards said: I must say that the city of Baneh is of special importance. The rest of the towns in Kordestan are not in a position to cause any problems.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRISONS, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD140352 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Last night, the Revolution Council had a session in the office of the prime minister headed by Engineer Mehdi Bazargan. According to a PARS correspondent, at the end of this session, Ayatollah Mosavi Ardabili, the country's prosecutor general, said about the bill of the Ministry of Justice ratified by the Revolution Council: The bill dealing with the supervision of prisons was ratified by the council. Recently, a council was formed by the Ministry of Justice to supervise the affairs of prisons all over the country and to deal with all their affairs. About the authorities and duties delegated to this council, he said: Nothing new had been done in the past to improve the situation in prisons. The conditions in our prisons with regard to space, food, clothing, [word indistinct], entertainment and addiction to drugs are tragic. He added: Improving the conditions of prisoners, from educational and moral points of view, and attending to their legal problems in order to reduce the period of indecision and other problems beside these, and especially those regarding parole and pardon, are within the authorities of this council. The council has started its work and the results have been interesting.

The country's prosecutor general said about the formation of this council: Three people have been appointed to this council who are a [word indistinct], an officer who is familiar with the problems in prisons and one of the former political prisoners who has spent a long time in prison and is familiar with prison problems.

The supervisor of the Ministry of Interior at the end of Revolution Council's session last night told reporters: At this session the bill dealing with the formation of political parties was discussed, but discussions were not finalized. It was decided that this bill should be transfered to the national consultative assembly.

The supervisor of the Ministry of Interior said about the reporters who come to Iran with press cards issued abroad and some times take part in conspiracies: It has been decided that reporters who wish to come to Iran should be vetted by Iranian Consulates in their respective countries, and if they are approved then they will be allowed to enter Iran as journalists. Meanwhile, our personnel will be on the alert and if persons take steps contrary to their work as journalists, they will be prosecuted, just as some have already been detained. He added: Those Americans who are not journalists and have entered Iran will be kept under survaillance until the reason for their trip to Iran is clarified and it is proved that they do not intend to conspire against Iran or take part in sabotage activities.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh discussed at the end of this meeting the main issues on the agenda of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to be held in Islamabad. He said: The main issues to be discussed at this conference will be Iran, Palestine, Afghanistan, cleaning up the Persian Gulf of the superpowers, and an attempt toward a real nonaligned policy to be followed by Islamic countries against the superpowers.

CLERIC CRITICIZES BANI-SADR FOR PURSUING 'MOSADDEQ'S POLICY'

LD131023 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 May 80 p 1

[Hasan Luqays report: "What Is Actually Happening in Iran; Plan To Embarrass and Oust Bani-Sadr; Modaressi: We Welcome Foreign Aggression Because It Rallies Masses Around Revolution"]

[Text] Tehran--Two days before Abolhasan Bani-Sadr ran for the presidency of the Iranian Islamic Republic he said in an exclusive interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he would go to Qom to meet Ayatollah Khomeyni and ascertain from him whether he could rule the country when he became president, because he was sure of winning.

Bani-Sadr's prediction came true, and he won the presidential election by 11 million votes. But the question being asked in official, political and diplomatic circles in Tehran today is: Who is responsible in this country, which is sinking into internal problems much more serious than its external problems, including even the hostages problem?

The power struggle in Iran is open and obvious: It needs no experts or university professors specializing in Iranian affairs to draw conclusions from it. The ordinary man in the street, the bazaar merchant, the student, the university professor, the worker and the unemployed man are all aware of this struggle and feel its negative effects on their daily lives.

More than that, the president of the republic himself admits the existence of such struggle. The newspaper ENQELAB-E SLAMI, Bani-Sadr's mouthpiece, said in a recent editorial: "Those who are seeking to remove Dr Bani-Sadr will not succeed in their effort. There is a conspiracy against Bani-Sadr on the part of a political grouping which is trying to prevent the implementation of measures adopted by the Revolution Council and to blame the president of the republic for this."

During a meeting with some members of the Islamic Republican Party central committee headed by Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT put the following question to the party: You are accused by the presidency of hindering the president of the republic's work in order to force him to resign.

Dr Mahmud Qashani, member of the party central committee, replied: "This revolution is a revolution by religious men under Imam Khomeyni's leadership. It has been joined by leaders and politicians who do not believe absolutely in the imam's line. that is. they are not radicals. Our experience with Dr Mehdi Bazargan and the National Front is still on our mind, and we do not want a repetition of the mistake which the religious revolution made in Mosaddeq's time, when it abandoned all its responsibilities and thus contributed to what happened then. Bani-Sadr today wants to pursue Mosaddeq's policy, and he has begun to prepare for this through his new alliances as well as through the plans and ideas he has been proposing. He does not believe in radicalism, talks about nationalist trends and is strengthening his contacts with all the factions opposing control by those who staged the revolution, that is, the religious men."

Dr Hadi Modaressi, a leading clergyman close to Ayatollah Khomeyni, said in reply to a question about the gains the revolution has achieved for Iranian citizens 15 months after its success: "Ours is not a revolution in the Eastern or Western fashion, whose aim is to bring material gains to the people. We believe in neutrality, that is, neither West nor East."

He added: "The revolution does not succeed by providing electricity, work and housing for the citizen before the citizen understands and becomes aware of his revolution's ideas and priciples. These ideas can be instilled in the mind only through the masses' struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. We wish and we welcome military aggression against us because it strengthens the revolution and rallies the masses around it. Many states, individuals, even friends--let alone the enemies--still fail to understand our aim in occupying the U.S. Embassy. It is a challenge to the fake standards of dealings which hide behind the slogan of diplomatic immunity in order to oppress underdogs and conspire against states."

In this atmosphere, the Iranian left has begun expounding its views. explaining its concept of the revolution, and continuing its secret arms training. The advantage that the left has over the religious trend is that the former includes a large proportion of literate youth, while the popular base of the religious leaders contains a high proportion of illiterates. said to be 70 percent.

As for the politicians who took part in the revolution, they are reluctant to shoulder ministerial responsibilities in this atmosphere. Gen Ahmad Madani said this frankly last Thursday after meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni, following rumors that he was to be appointed prime minister. Madani said: "I did not discuss this matter with the imam. We will not hesitate to shoulder these responsibilities, provided that such responsibilities are defined and everyone knows his role and his work on the basis of clear plans."

Contradictory powers, reluctance in decision making and the multiplicity of power centers are all obstacles which president Bani-Sadr is tryingto overcome in order to go ahead with development and economic plans which he considers the only means to rescue Iran from chaos.

Will he be able to do so? How much support will he get from Khomeyni--support he sorely needs, particularly since he is facing a parliament in which his opponents have an absolute majority. Khomeyni's eventual attitude will provide the answer. But until further notice Khomeyni is maintaining a silence which is exhausting his supporters more than his enemies.

QOTBZADEH: REVOLUTION COUNCIL TO DISCUSS ARMS PURCHASES

LD140903 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 May 80 p 10

[Part two of correspondent Rasul Amanollahi interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] How will the Islamic Army of Iran be supplied with armaments? I mean, what kind of military technology will feed an arms system created in the past?

[Answer] We must diversify our relations in this regard so that there is no dependence. We cannot in practice maintain the American system, and we cannot make a sudden change and adopt the Russian system. We must diversity. This in itself will take a long time, but it will make our army dynamic.

[Question] So there is the possibility that Iran will buy arms from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We may buy arms from the Soviet Union; this is to be discussed by the Revolution Council so that we can reach a decision.

[Question] You once said that you would strengthen Iran's diplomatic cadre in the Persian Gulf. Are you keeping to this?

[Answer] Exactly so. In connection with the correct determination of what our presence should be there, the Iranians in those countries and all the embassies complain that our political representation in incomplete. We have of course permitted local employment, but we must add to the diplomatic representation from here. We are now giving thought to this.

[Question] Are you considering a tour program to other Arab countries, and do you deem it essential to undertake a world tour to publicize the Islamic Revolution and to strengthen Iran's foreign policy?

[Answer] Unreservedly. Such a tour is quite necessary, and has been approved by the imam and confirmed by the Revolution Council, but so far no time has been found to carry it out. We must try to cover this at the Islamic conference.

[Question] So Iran will participate in the Islamabad conference?

[Answer] Yes, we have decided to take part. We cannot refuse to take part, unless we decide to cut ourselves off from the world, in which case it would be pointless to maintain embassies in these countries and we should close them down, sit back and say "Revolution, go spread yourself throughout the world"--which is all wrong. Of course, there are those harboring ulterior motives who want this to happen, and a number of them indulge in mischiefmaking and mount unmanly attacks. Of course, we pay no attention to what they say, and for us the interests of the revolution are of greater value."

[Question] We devote our last questions to Qotbzadeh's decisions on the internal affairs of Iran's political headquarters, that is, to the state of the purge, with the following question "Why were a number of members of staff recently sent off on long-term leave?"

[Answer] Our purge committee is at work, but the number of persons in respect of whom a decision has been made is very small.

[Question] This means that there is a continuation of the purge previously carried out?

[Answer] Yes, in one way or another we have so far purged between 415-416 and 420 persons.

OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR SUMMARIZES OUTCOME OF OPEC MEETING

LD131231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking in a PARS interview, explained about oil production, the possibility of a reduction in oil output, price rises and the probability of exporting natural gas to the USSR.

He said: We are currently producing 2 million barrels ofoil a day, half of which is for local consumption and half of which is exported.

Concerning a reduction in the current level of oil exports, the oil minister said: Exports will remain at the same level until the end of the month [current Iranian month ends 21 May].

The oil minister, describing ways to obtain the increase in oil prices discussed at the recent open meeting, said: Oil price increases were discussed at the recent open meeting, said: Oil price increases were discussed and a formula was suggested for adjusting all the prices. But Iran, Algeria and Libya did not agree because they believe that such a formula depends on the economic growth of the industrial countries, their inflation and the fluctuation of the dollar; and is beyond the control of the oil-producing countries. He added: We suggested at the meeting that OPEC must make unanimous decisions only. Not all proposals were approved and we reserved this right to act according to our wishes.

The oil minister cited two great successes for Iran in OPEC: First, the unanimous decision that gas prices should be compared and charged according to the thermal equivalent of crude oil. This indicates the fact that, throughout our differences with the Soviets about natural, we were right. It was also stated that Algeria was right in its (?quarrel) with the United States and France about increasing the price of natural gas. OPEC has now accepted this point, and it was unanimously approved that such a connection must be drawn.

Our second success in OPEC, which is manifested in an appropriate resolution, was that none ofthe OPEC countries will increase their level of oil exports to countries to which Iran has stopped selling oil. For example, I would cite Japan: If this country does not purchase Iranian oil it has to seek and buy oil outside OPEC from Mexico, for instance. But that country could not provide Japan with more than 100,000 barrels of oil, while Japan has asked for 300,000 barrels. It used to purchase 530,000 barrels of oil from Iran and this decision by OPEC is in Iran's favor.

Concerning gas exports to the USSR, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: We turned off the valves of the gas pipelines to the USSR before 21 March and told them that we shall give them gas as soon as they accept our proposed price. He added: We put a lot of emphasis on gas, and we have plans to use gas inside the country. We have established piped gas supplies to many parts of the country, and we believe that gas must be piped to small towns in the country. We must use this vital and [words indistinct] inside the country as far as possible.

ENVOY TO USSR TELLS KEYHAN: NO THREAT FROM SOVIETS

LD131105 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 7 May 80 p 15

[Unnamed KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview with Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, M. Mokri: "No Danger Threatens Iran From Soviet Union"]

[Excerpt] In an interview with KEYHAN, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr Mokri, stressed that the country's northern borders were in no way threatened militarily by the Soviet Union. Prior to his arrival in Iran Dr Mokri had attended the Bandung [anniversary] conference as an invited guest and had addressed a gathering of ambassadors from African, Asian and Latin American countries and Soviet and Islamic university professors, outstanding personalities and students [as published], speaking for 2 hours on the subject of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni.

Dr Mokri said: "Members participating in the conference solidly condemned the crime of the Iraqi Ba'athist agents in killing Ayatollah as-Sadr and his sister, and, at my request, they stood and observed a minute's silence in honor of this scholarly and religious personality."

On America's economic boycott and the basis of Soviet cooperation with and assistance to Iran, Dr Mokri said: The Soviet Government vetoed America's economic boycott at the United Nations and announced that it would not take part in it. Of course, we made no representation to the Soviet Union in this respect. What is certain is that in the case of a military attack on Iran by America, we will not allow a single foreign soldier to enter via the country's northern borders [on the pretext of] assisting our revolution. We will not accept that any country in the region can act as policeman; however, we will accept moral assistance from the Soviet Union. We will enter into talks with them on the import of foodstuffs and other goods in accordance with decisions made by the Revolution Council and the government. At present, the Eastern bloc, which has not participated in the economic boycott, has declared its readiness to neutralize America's measures and its imperialism, which is aimed at smashing our revolution.

[Question] If America is able, through its agents, to close the import routes for foreign goods, how will Iran import the goods it requires?

[Mokri] Via the country's northern borders. We currently have commercial relations with the Eastern bloc and European countries, and many trains enter Iran each day via this route. If America steps up its action, expansion of trade along these routes will be feasible, as decided by the government and the Revolution Council. Before the seizure of the den of espionage and the U.S. military attack on Iran, I informed the Soviet authorities that a plan was being prepared, involving the use of the Volga River, whereby Iran would establish shipping companies on this river. We would find this to be an inexpensive freight route. We should not purchase from one single country, nor should we supply one single country: We should spread commercial transactions as widely as possible, so that we do not find ourselves in difficulties. But unfortunately, America's lackeys in Iran attacked this plan.

[Question] Is there any danger threatening the Islamic Revolution of Iran from the northern neighbor?

[Mokri] All countries consider their own interests. This is [the position] on the face of it, and logic dictates that [we should not believe that] our borders have been or are now threatened by the Soviet Union. Of course, this does not mean that we should relax vigilance. Anything is possible--but not everything is probable. That is to say, there is danger from every quarter, but the probability of this [Soviet] threat is nonexistent or very small.

Our revolution is such that the Soviet Union has benefited, and there would be no logic in the Soviet Union committing such a big error [as to send troops across the northern border]. If it did commit such an error, the nation of Iran would stand up to that country just as it is standing up to America now.

We seek friendship and the maintenance of good-neighbor relations with neighboring countries. We are pursuing friendship with the Soviet Union, but not at any price; that is to say, we place independence and our integrity above all else. Our friendship with the other countries of the world, particularly our neighbors, will go as far as their friendship does for us. We expect that countries which show friendship toward us and which claim that they have recognized our revolution will measure our revolutionary position with the same revolutionary yardstick and will not content themselves merely with words and expressions of support.

MENGISTU MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR CONDEMNS U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD131842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Haile Mariam Mengistu, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Ethiopia, in a message to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, expressed the support of the government and the nation of Ethiopia for the Islamic Revolution of Iran and strongly condemned the U.S. military aggression against Iran. The text of the Haile Mariam Mengistu message is as follows:

Your Excellency: The socialist country of Ethiopia has from the beginning of the Iranian Revolution expressed its complete support for this revolution and has recognized it as a part of the struggle of the oppressed people of the world to achieve freedom, equality, justice and social progress. According to the reports we have received, the United States has violated the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran through armed aggression in order to end the hostage issue with this arbitrary action. The provisional military socialist government of Ethiopia believes that this illegal act and this armed aggression is a clear indication of the United States' violation of principles which it allegedly believes in, namely, the leadership [as heard] of the essential principles of international law and relations between countries, especially the policy of respect for sovereignty and national unity, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The U.S. military interference was not only an aggressive act against the Iranian people, it also revealed the policies of the Carter Administration in creating disorder and endangering peace and security in this region by resorting to terrorism and aggressive acts. The socialist country of Ethiopia has repeatedly expressed its concern about the increase in the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf through the creation of military bases in Diego Garcia, Oman, Somalia and other areas in the Indian Ocean. We also believe that these aggressive steps are simply taken to topple the progressive governments of the region.

The United States has established itself as the international policeman and is increasing its adventurist acts in a formal way through the creation of a rapid deployment force in order to achieve its political, military and economic aims and to reinforce its influence and domination in the region. Such actions will not be ignored by the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people of the world. We deeply believe that the aggression against a progressive country is an aggression against the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people of the world. This is why the peace-loving and freedom-seeking people throughout the world should join the resistance movements against the imperialist forces which are trying to dominate them.

Therefore, the government and the people of the socialist country of Ethiopia express their complete support for the Iranian Revolution and strongly condemn the U.S. military aggression against your country. I also wish to use this opportunity to express the unsparing support of Ethiopia for the Iranian nation in their battle against imperialism.

[Signed] Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the PMAC, the leadership council, the Council of Ministers, and the supreme commander of the revolutionary army of the socialist country of Ethiopia.

LIBYAN-YEMENI COMMUNIQUE ACKNOWLEDGES SUPPORT FOR IRAN

LD131746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic in Tehran has given a copy of the text of the joint communique of the YAR and Libya to PARS NEWS AGENCY. In this joint communique, which was issued following the visit of 'Abd as-Salam Jallud to the YAR, the Yemeni president and the No 2 official of Libya, while supporting the Islamic Revolution of Iran, condemned the U.S. military aggression against Iran.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Governor Tours Yaqut

GF131235 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the governor of Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad and his administrative assistant have inspected the governor's office, city hall and the statistics and registration offices in Yaqut. Officials have been ordered to encourage employees to work harder and to prevent any work slowdowns. According to information received by the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad governor's office, some counterrevolutionaries had been planning to destroy the (?Qasabeh) gas distribution and pumping installation. The governor's office ordered that this action be prevented. Due to the awareness of the Yaqut corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards and the use of a helicopter, the incident did not take place. Four provocateurs have been arrested, and employees have resumed work.

Saveh Requests Investigation

LD131344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Following the events of the past 2 days in Saveh, today about 30,000 people of this city and its villages gathered in the national square mosque of Saveh, and then walked to the Imam Khoymeyni square. Afterwards, the marchers issued a resolution in which they demanded an investigation of the influence of the agents and aids of some landlords and feudalists on the seven-man commission set up to deal with the complaints about the elections. Also, the city's bazaar and shops, except the bakeries and some [word indistinct] factories, were closed today.

Sanandaj Army Appeal

LD131440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] This announcement was issued yesterday by the Sanandaj 28th Army Division:

In His exalted name. Now that the clearance of the city of Sanandaj from counterrevolutionary elements and the illegal, armed and deceived people is coming to its end, the following are required to send their administrative, educational, and technical personnel to Sanandaj to start work and to deal with the requirements of the oppressed and liberated people of Sanandaj: the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Ministry, Education and Training Ministry, Justice Ministry, Interior Ministry, and the communications company.

This announcement also states that since there is a shortage of food, medicine, medical services and banking and exchange services in the city the responsible organizations are required to convey the required aid immediately to Sanandaj along the Hamadan-Qorveh road.

Army Issues Warning

LD131530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Qazvin's 16th Division issued an announcement today in which it warned the armed people in the city of Divan Darreh to surrender their arms as soon as possible. One section of this announcement states: Do not resist, or you will be killed or captured. Do not disturb the peace and convenience of the innocent inhabitants, and do not make them your shield.

'Vigilance' Requested in Abadan

GF131610 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1430 GMT 13 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Abadan Corps of Security Maintenance--no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Esteemed fellow citizens: Do not forget that crowds and chaos provide the best environment and conditions for mercenary elements who try to detonate bombs. In order to prevent any explosions, please avoid gathering in various parts of the city. Your cooperation will make the criminals' job more difficult and will facilitate the efforts of officials and volunteer workers in pursuing any unnecessary gatherings at Amir Kabir, Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Taleqani and No 1 Ahmadabad Avenues and all market streets that connect with these streets.

The absence of explosions during the past 2 weeks must not create any laxity among the citizens in our fight against this issue. Maintain vigilance on the job and at home and report any suspicious actions to the authorities as soon as possible.

All fruit and produce vendors and other individuals who use tables, benches or some other similar pieces of furniture are kindly asked to enclose the open sections of these objects to eliminate the possibility any explosives being inside them. Please do this to protect your own lives as well as the lives of your fellow citizens. Any indifference or negligence in this regard can lead to irreparable damage and remorse.

Investigation of Fars Housing

GF131725 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of tne revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Ayatollah Karrubi to investigate issues and problems involving the families of those individuals who were martyred or injured during the revolution. He arrived in Shiraz yesterday.

In an interview with our correspondent, Ayatollah Karrubi said the most important thing for these families is that most cases involving those individuals accused of slaughter during the revolution have not been investigated.

Regarding the housing problems of those families who have lost the head of the household, Ayatollah Karrubi said 100 houses are being built for them. A 10 million-rial downpayment has already been made in accordance with this housing agreement. He added that between 150,000 and 200,000 tumans will be paid to those families who have their own land. The housing foundation will give land to those families who do not have any. They will be given a loan to build their own homes.

In addition to this, 30 million rials have been allocated to help the families of martyrs in Fars. Regarding the creation of relief and welfare programs for the martyrs' children, Ayatollah Karrubi said campgrounds have been set aside for their use during the summer.

Sanandaj Army Statement

LD131850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Sanandaj's 28th Army Division tonight issued a statement addressed to the Iranian nation as follows:

In His exalted name.

The city of Sanandaj has come entirely under the control of the Muslim nation of Iran. "Right has come and wrong has departed; wrong is verily bound to vanish" [from the Koran]. Let us say that right has destroyed wrong as wrong in itself deserves eternal liquidation and destruction.

Struggling Iranian nation! Epic-creating heroes! Your blood has once again triumphed over the sword of the enemies. A salute to you for fighting so well and a greeting to our dear leader and great imam, Khoemyni, in the shadow of whose leadership we are daily gaining fresh victories and crushing the conspiracies of the enemies.

Muslim people of Iran: With the succor of Almighty God the last refuges or the enemy and the dens of corruption, which flourished for some time in the city of Sanandaj in the service of world-devouring imperialism of both East and West, have--with the assistance of the heroic inhabitants of Sanandaj--come under your control. Your fighting Muslim brothers in the army and the Guards Corps, by giving over 500 martyrs and wounded, are now fully deployed in the dear city of Sanandaj and from the very first hours of being stationed there have begun to give succor to the inhabitants. From the very first moments when the fighters of Islam set foot on the avenues of the city, the citizens--now liberated from the oppressive yoke of ostensibly popular groups and while loudly chanting "Allah is the greatest"--shed copious tears of happiness.

They invited your brothers into their homes and a wave of rejoicing has not departed your brothers, who have come to this city in order to defend Iran's freedom and territorial integrity, who have valiantly waged a battle against counter revolutionary elements, and who have saved the city from darkness and gloom and guided it to light and refulgence. The city continues to be overwhelmed with excitement and the rejoicing by our dear Muslim Kurdish brothers and sisters.

The pious inhabitants of Sanandaj are herby invited to see the bodies of those people who intended to seek refuge in the Canandaj barracks and who were mowed down from behind by groups using Kalashnikov rifles. The barricades these individuals erected will remain in the city so that correspondents and film makers can expose the facts soon for the benefit of the Iranian nation.

A group of counterrevolutionaries who used vaious trials to flee to surrounding villages, were not able to obtain access because of the refusal by the zealous villagers. We once again warn all the zealous villagers that the Muslim fighters are chasing the said individuals and you should therefore prevent them from entering your villages by all possible means.

A group of armed, counterrevolutionary individuals buried their arms in the ground, but thanks to the vigilance displayed by your fighting brothers they were apprehended and already a great many armed individuals are being kept in the Sanandaj barracks. When victory comes, the people will embrace the rightful faith in their multitudes, and in the spring of freedom will hold dear the memory of their martyrs.

[Signed] The Sanandaj 28th Army Division.

Army Request to Urumiyeh

JN132051 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The 64th Division stationed in Urumiyeh today issued a statement supplementing the 21 Ordibehesht 1359 statement, in which it thanked the inhabitants of the villages who handed their weapons over to the Islamic Army. It also asked the villagers who have so far not handed their weapons over to do so before 24 [word indistinct]. Otherwise, the army will take the necessary measures against them. These villages are: [names indistinct], (Qasemlu), (Kholan), Mahmudabad, (Shilanabad), Mubarakabad and (Urghulah).

Guards, Army Control Sanandaj

LD132058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2009 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Abu Sharif, the president's representative in Sanandaj and deputy head and commander of operations of the Revolution Guards Corps, has declared during a conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: Since this morning the entire city of Sanandaj has been under the control of the guards and army, and the guards are busy mopping up in the city.

Abu Sharif then said: No clashes have been seen to take place in the city. Counterrevolutionary elements have fled by night to the surrounding villages, destroying their weapons and equipment.

In conclusion, Abu Sharif said: The inhabitants have warmly welcomed the army columns and the Revolution Guards Corps.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Deportees Cable Arab League

JN131834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY has stated that the representatives of those deported from Iraq, who are staging a sit-in strike in the Tunisian Embassy in Tehran, have sent a cable to the Arab League secretary general asking him to reconsider the conditions of their families in Iraq. The cable said that some of the families of the deportees have been residing in Iraq for over 200 years and that the Iraqi Government has confiscated all their money and sent their sons aged 20-28 to military service, taking them away from their families. The deportees also asked the Arab League secretary general to make the Iraqi Government stop its injustice and oppression against their families.

Meanwhile, the strikers announced that they will continue their sit-in until their conditions have been seriously and decisively investigated.

On the other hand, the deportation of our Muslim brothers from Iraq is still going on by the agent Ba'th authorities in Baghdad. The commander of the gendarmerie force in the Kermanshah region said today that during the last 24 hours 431 persons deported by the oppressive Ba'th government in Iraq have entered Iran; with their deportation, the number of people entering Iran totals 33,813 persons.

Planes Violate Airspace

JN131941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] KEYHAN newspaper cites the Islamic Revolution Guards in Khorramshahr as saying that an Iraqi helicopter and another Iraqi plane violated Iranian airspace last night. The Iranian Armed Forces forced them to flee.

NOBARI MEETS ROMANIAN, AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVES

LD132114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report 'Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, met Mr Stefan, Romanian ambassador to Iran, and Dr (Beck), the representative of the Austrian Embassy, this morning. During these meetings banking and economic questions were discussed.

OIL PRODUCTION PUT AT 2 MILLION BARRELS DAILY

WA131136 London REUTER in English 1047 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 13, REUTER--Iran is currently producing two million barrels of oil a day, half of it for export, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today.

The minister told the official PARS NEWS AGENCY that exports would remain at the one million barrel-a-day level until the end of the current Iranian month on May 21.

Iran exported about two million barrels of oil a day last year and more than five million under the former shah.

Mr Mo'infar said that Iran's oil refineries are working at capacity. He has previously put the capacity of the country's six refineries at just over one million barrels a day.

BANDAR 'ABBAS GAS PROJECT REACHES PRODUCTION STAGE

LD132008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, the project concerning the transportation of gas to Bandar 'Abbas reached the production stage last night of 56 miles.

The gas wells were discovered about 10 years ago in Tabarzin village in Qeshm Island. The gas is among the best and purest forms of gas. The refinery in Tabarzin in Qeshm is supplied by five wells whose total capacity is 100 million square feet.

At the moment, the only consumer of the gas from Tabarzin in Qeshm is the electricity generator in Bandar 'Abbas which creates electricity from this fuel. This (?generator) will be used to produce electricity.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TA132102 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "The Workers Should Actively Participate in Formulating Laws Concerning Them," says the Iranian working class constitutes the main column of the revolutionary forces. These very toilers inflicted the strongest blow to the corrupt Pahlavi regime while resorting to strikes. Today, the Iranian toilers are aware of the fact that like all of the nation they have to defend their country's sovereignty and independence against imperialist plots. But while carrying out their historical duties toward the revolution, they have certain demands from the revolution. It is certain that in the present conditions there are many problems and limited possibilities, but the causes of such shortcomings are due to some elements who still act (?according to the ideas of the former regime).

The essential condition for the well-being of the toilers is the implementation of law for workers that will be able to save the toilers from exploitation, recognize their political rights and provide them with social welfare. In return for the toilers' selfless efforts for safeguarding the Iranian Revolution and its gains, working laws should be formulated taking their opinion into consideration and according to the revolution and the imam's recommendations.

The second commentary, entitled "The Accomplices of U.S. Plots in Iran," says the world and U.S. press are publishing new information regarding the U.S. military aggression against Iran. According to a plan of the Pentagon and the CIA, a group of mercenaries who were paid by Ashraf, the former corrupt shah's sister were sent to Iran to help the U.S. troops that descended on Iran. The United States was counting on the help of its fifth column in Iran consisting of armed SAVAKists and former regime supporters, for carrying out its plans. The military action, which failed in its preliminary stage, did not allow the continuation of the plan drawn up against the Iranian Revolution.

We cannot disregard an attack that endangered peace and security in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. As-Sadat who not only gave asylum to the criminal shah, but allowed the U.S. planes to use a military base in his territory must be mentioned. Qabus of Oman and Ziaul Haq from Pakistan too aided the United States in its aggressive act against Iran.

Previously the U.S. press had reported that U.S. and West German intelligence organizations were collaborating on the problem of the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran. The fact that after the fiasco of the U.S. operation, the C-130 planes landed in a West German airbase, shows that a U.S.-FRG plot against Iran exists. A fact worth mentioning is Maoist China's insistance on actively participating in an aggressive act against Iran. According to reports, when Carter was mentioning military preparations against Iran the Chinese leaders proposed the use of their military bases to Carter for carrying out any sort of aggressive actions against Iran. After thankihg them, Carter said: "Pakistan is nearer to Iran."